

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.



Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

LONDON, April 11.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

SINCE an opposition to me has been declared by a ministerial Gentleman, whose seat in Parliament is purposely vacated by the acceptance of an insignificant place, without even the pretence of being solicited by some respectable freeholders, I find that the old artifice of starting another candidate is renewed with the hope of dividing you, and of drawing your attention from the real object of this struggle, which is between the electors of Great-Britain, and the assumed power of administration. Several Gentlemen, warm friends to the freedom of the subject, have been strongly solicited by the emissaries of this Ministry to accept a seat in Parliament by your means. They have not however been the dupes of this plan of deceit. They have spurned at the treacherous proposal. I rejoice that a perfect union of sentiment on this subject prevails in almost every part of the country. The question now is well understood to be, not who shall represent the county, but whether you the electors have the right of naming your own Representative to Parliament. I am sure you will never give up that right, nor quit the public ground on which you stand. It is of the highest importance to every elector in the kingdom, that after the late attempt to take away this right, it should be acknowledged and established. You have repeatedly and unanimously denied that any one part of the legislature could deprive you of your choice, and this in a manner the most obliging and honourable to me. If then another candidate could at this time by any means be brought into Parliament for the county, the Ministry would succeed in their attack, and you would appear to acquiesce in an illegal claim. You may now have the glory of bringing this national cause to a decision, of establishing the just claims of Englishmen on a solid foundation as never again to be shaken, of preventing the sacrifice of this essential right, and the making a fatal precedent against yourselves and your posterity.

GENTLEMEN,

The attention of the public is fixed on you; and the importance of the cause has spread a general anxiety for the event of next Thursday. I congratulate the people that the freeholders of Middlesex are called to stand forth, for I know your vigilance and undaunted spirit in the defence of our common liberty. May such efforts be crowned with the success they merit, and may we be the happy instruments of perpetuating the blessings of a free constitution to the latest inhabitants of the whole British empire!

I am, GENTLEMEN, with true respect,

Your faithful and obliged, humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

King's Bench Prison, April 7, 1769.

LONDON, March 18.

IT has been remarked that a certain body of men, who very lately addressed his Majesty, were not wont to distinguish themselves as friends to the illustrious house of Hanover, to which they have hitherto been very sparing of LOYAL addresses.

March 28. A certain great lawyer, we are told, delivered his opinion a few days since in public Assembly, strongly against some late violent and unconstitutional measures, declaring, that he could no longer withhold his indignation, and that he looked upon such proceedings as high treason against the liberty of the subject.

It has been declared by a very great lawyer, who has possessed some of the highest posts, that the person who made a particular motion, and him who seconded it, were nearly guilty of high treason.

At the assizes for the county of Cornwall, at Nisipus bar, was tried an action brought by Cummins, Esq; against a Mayor of a borough in the said county, for bribing eighteen voters at the last election. Judge Willes, in summing up the evidence to the jury, shewed how much he abhorred the crime of bribery, and said it was got to such a pitch, that it threatened the utter ruin of the nation. He declared to the jury, that, was it in his power, he would give the person who brought the action the full penalty incurred, being 3000 l. But the jury brought in only 1000 l. damages. The Judge has gained much honour and praise in the county, by his behaviour on this occasion.

A letter from Vienna says, "Inoculation for the small-pox begins already to be out of credit here; and the reason of it is, that the Archduke Ferdinand has never been right well since he was inoculated: That Prince grows very thin, seems gradually to lose his sprightliness, and to become daily more heavy and melancholy; which gives great uneasiness to the Emperor's Queen his mother. This circumstance makes it believed that her Majesty will advise the Grand Duke of Tuscany, her son, to defer the operation at

least, although Dr. Inghausen is actually set out for Florence for that purpose."

April 4. On Friday last five Gentlemen of Blackman Street won 3000 l. at Newmarket, on the famous horse Young Gimcrack. They made a purse, and ran a lottery chance.

We are credibly informed, that the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Without, will not be represented by an Alderman till April 1770.

It is said that 500 l. has been offered to suppress a late publication.

The present East-India sale is said to be one of the greatest there ever was since the establishment of the company. There are above 33,000 chests of tea, and a very few years ago 12,000 chests were thought a quantity sufficient to glut the market; from whence may be easily drawn the amazing progress of luxury in this age, and the growing importance of the company.

April 8. Lord Chatham is now in better bodily health than he has been for four years past; and his mental faculties are as strong as ever, which the world will soon be convinced of, in a cause that will add great lustre to his character.

A morning paper says, we hear that Mr. Moor's new invented machine (which is to go without horses) is to run, for the first time, round the city road on Wednesday next, and that very shortly it is to set out for Winchester, and return the same day, which is one hundred and forty miles, with passengers. The utility of this invention must add considerably to the circle of arts, as by it, travelling will not only be made more expeditious and convenient, but the carriage of all kinds of goods trebly reduced in value.

An English Gentleman observing a few nights ago at Mrs. Cornely's, that the people of this country were, in general, the very opposite to the people of France; a Frenchman of quality, with whom he was conversing, replied, "that is true; for with us no people are in disgrace, but those turned out of employment, and with you nobody is contemptible but those turned into place."

April 13. It is said that a certain great lawyer, whose refutation is much talked of, is possessed of a fortune of near 500,000 l.

Mr. Moor's undertaking to make carriages go without horses, having engrossed a large share of public attention, a correspondent assures us, that something of the same nature was done several years ago by Mr. Arthur, the Comedian, who constructed a chariot, which went of itself several times up and down the Mall in St. James's Park; and that a person at Towbridge also contrived a waggon to go without horses, which was shewn to many hundreds of people in Cuper's gardens, and for some little time afforded great satisfaction; but one of the springs breaking, the whole machine became disordered, and the mob at length broke it all to pieces.

Tuesday a Lady of distinction hanged herself, in her own garters, at her apartments in Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Junius, in a letter addressed to the printer of a morning paper, says, "I am neither a partisan of Mr. Wilkes, nor yet bought off by the Ministry. It is true, I have refused offers, which a more prudent or a more interested man would have accepted. Whether it be simplicity or virtue in me, I can only affirm that I am in earnest; because I am convinced, as far as my understanding is capable of judging, that the present Ministry are driving this country to destruction; and you, I think, Sir, may be satisfied that my rank and fortune place me above a common bribe."

April 14. Yesterday, about half past nine, the election for Middlesex came on at Brentford. The candidates were Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Roach, and Mr. Sergeant Whitaker.

When Col. Luttrell was nominated, there was much hissing and much clapping; Mr. Sergeant Whitaker's nomination was heard with a dead silence; Mr. Wilkes's with a very loud acclamation; and Mr. Roach's with a very loud laugh.

After the writ, and the act of Parliament against bribery and corruption were read, and the sheriffs sworn, the Hon. Mr. Fox, eldest son of Lord Holland, put up Col. Luttrell. Then Mr. Sawbridge came forward on the hustings, and, silence being demanded, addressed himself to the public in the following words:

"He said he need not acquaint them that the affair in point was now a dispute between Administration and the freeholders of Middlesex; that since the former election, there was a meeting of the supporters of the bill of rights, wherein he had the honour to take the chair, and that it was resolved to support Mr. Wilkes's cause, as the cause of liberty; he hoped that they would now stand forth, as they had already done in such a cause, and shew to the whole world that nothing is capable of taking away their freedom, the glorious birthright of every Englishman; he, therefore, pressed this very tenderly as an

object of their consideration; and concluded by hoping that the friends of Mr. Wilkes would equally shew themselves friends to peace and good order."

Mr. Townshend then seconded Mr. Sawbridge, and spoke to this effect:—He said he need not recapitulate what the Gentleman who spoke last had said, as he was very sensible the doctrine of liberty was too well established in their hearts to need it. He observed, that it had been rumoured that the friends of the other candidates would be prevented by Mr. Wilkes's friends, from polling on this occasion; this, he was very sure, was only circulated by the tongue of malice; nor would he mention it, but as a caution to them to be particularly circumspect in their behaviour, as the more they were so, the more it would proclaim to the world the impartiality of their conduct, and freedom of their choice. He begged them above all things (as they respected their own consequence) to preserve peace and good order, which constituted the very spirit of liberty and independence. That it was full time enough to shew hostilities when the laws and religion of this country were openly attacked and attempted to be wrested from them (which he hoped would never be the case) then it was only justifiable, and constituted the true character of an Englishman. Both these speeches were received with the loudest bursts of applause imaginable, and upon the holding up of hands the majority (indeed it may be said the totality) were for Mr. Wilkes.

The poll began at eleven o'clock, and finally closed at half an hour after three, when, on casting up the poll, the numbers were declared, at a quarter past five, as follow:

For Mr. Wilkes,	1143
Col. Luttrell,	296
Sergeant Whitaker,	5
Mr. Roach,	0

The last Gentleman was nominated by Mr. Martin and Mr. Jones, but at twelve o'clock the sheriffs received a letter from Mr. Roach, declining being a candidate, not choosing to take the oaths necessary on the occasion. Soon after which he came upon the hustings.

A grand cavalcade of the freeholders set out from the Prince of Orange, in Jermyn-street, before whom were carried six or seven flags (on some of which were written Bill of Rights, and on others Magna Charta) all badges of the different societies of which Mr. Wilkes has been made a member.

A great body of freeholders, Mr. Wilkes's friends, preceded by a band of music, with colours flying, marched along Pall-mall, and stopped fronting the palace, where they gave three loud huzzas, and the music began to play. This alarmed the guards, who marched out to the gate with their bayonets fixed; but the company marched on peaceably for Brentford, and the soldiers returned into the barracks.

The friends of the two principal candidates behaved with great civility to each other upon the hustings.

Previous to the election, above one hundred Gentlemen voluntarily offered to take the poll for Mr. Wilkes, and the service of forty was accepted.

We are told that a certain candidate for the county of Middlesex actually made his will, in case of accidents.

The whole was conducted with great tranquillity and regularity. After the poll was over, a number of horsemen, with colours flying, and music playing, attended by several thousand people, went through St. James's street, the Strand, and over London bridge to the King's Bench, to congratulate Mr. Wilkes on his success.

Yesterday the publicans, all the way from Knightsbridge to Brentford, sold their beer at three pence per pot, which they said was in honour to Mr. Wilkes.

The concourse of Ladies in carriages yesterday, at Brentford, was really astonishing.

At night the inhabitants of all the principal streets illuminated their houses, the bells of several churches were rung, and every measure exhibited to testify their joy on the occasion, which was concluded with great prudence and decorum.

London Tavern, Tuesday, April 11, 1769.

SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

Sir JOSEPH MAWBEX, Bart. in the Chair

Ordered,

THAT the sum of six hundred pounds be paid into the hands of Mr. Wilkes; and that Mr. Reynolds be desired to convey the same.

A false, malicious, and scandalous libel, having appeared in the Gazette of the 8th instant, under the title of an address from the Gentlemen, Clergy, Traders, and principal inhabitants of the city of Coventry, charging the supporters of the Bill of Rights with being "the patrons, from whose lessons of sedition the mere instruments of our present

confusions, have been tempted to exhibit their improvements in the detestable science of licentiousness, even before the gates of the Royal palace; and representing them as men forever to be regarded as enemies to monarchy, subverters of all legal government, pretended guardians of the constitution, and real disturbers of its repose."

Resolved, That it would be unpardonable in this society, to pass over in silence so unmerited and infamous a charge (and that too published by authority) conscious as they are that his Majesty has not subjects more loyal and faithful to his sacred person, more attached to his illustrious family, more devoted to our happy constitution, nor more zealous for the peace, prosperity, and liberty of the people.

And therefore Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take the aforesaid libel into consideration, and to report their opinion at the next general meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the 25th inst. when Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Knight of the Bath, will be in the chair.

Mr. Harman, commonly called, *The Prophetic Watchmaker*, this morning published the following, by way of advertisement, in a daily paper.

"If God is for us, who can stand against us? John Wilkes, Esq; will be chosen Member for the county of Middlesex this day, for the fourth time only. It is with great pleasure I can assure all his friends and wellwishers, that I am not in the least doubtful of his success, for the Heaven and stars appear to me to be quite in his favour; and I expect to have a bright and glorious day

J. HARMAN, Watchmaker.

April 15. Yesterday the sheriffs of London were ordered to make their return of the writ for Middlesex, which not being accepted, they were directed to amend their return, and make their report this morning.

It is now said the return will not be altered, as the sheriffs in that case will be liable to be prosecuted for perjury.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Bedford arrived in town, being sent for on purpose to attend at the Privy Council, held at St. James's, on business of great importance.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, it is now said, will be appointed to a principal office in the new administration, which is talked of as to take place in a few days.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn, notwithstanding he is now so afflicted with a fit of the gout that he cannot stand, was brought to the door of the House of Commons in a sedan, and being put on a chair was carried into the House by two men, that he might not be absent at a time when the business relative to his constituents required his attendance and support.

On the expulsion of Mr. Walpole in the year 1742, that Gentleman was again rechosen by a great majority. One Mr. Taylor, being then in the opposition, petitioned, as Mr. Walpole had been then declared ineligible, that he might come in on the majority, but there being no precedent of the kind, the whole election was declared void.

Some Gentlemen, versed in politics, are of opinion, that instead of the Bill of Rights, it would be more effectual to employ the ax.

We are informed that accounts have been received here of an army of 70,000 Turks and Crim Tartars being defeated by 25,000 Russians; that one half of the former had been killed or taken, and that the latter did not lose a thousand men. The Amsterdam Gazette, however, relates the action in a very different manner; by advices from Jassy, the seat of the Hospodar of Moldavia, in which the Russians are said to have had 30,000 men killed, and 20,000 prisoners, and that the Tartars had destroyed all New-Servia.

Every post from Scotland brings loyal addresses to his Majesty, expressing the detestation at the insults daily offered to his person and government.

A great change in the Ministry is hourly expected. The Duke of Bedford, Earl Gower, Viscount Weymouth and Mr. Rigby, will resign, and the Rockingham party will take the lead in the new administration. The Marquis, it is said, having engaged to withdraw his support from a certain popular Gentleman prisoner; this new arrangement has been determined upon while the Earl of Chatham and his noble brother were dividing the state between them.

It is also said, that a firm coalition has taken place between the Grenville and Rockingham parties.

Mr. Luttrell's bat, his loss of which occasioned so much mirth among the mob, was the cause of two or three battles, numbers were so desirous of having it: Wherefore the man, who first took it up, seeing there was no possibility of keeping it with peace, cut it into slips, and sold them to different people.

We hear that a very great man has lately, to the very great satisfaction and surprise of his friends, expressed himself very much in favour of a certain popular Gentleman.

A great house in a great town is said to have sloped for near 200,000l.

Yesterday the election and return of Mr. Wilkes, as Member of Middlesex, was declared void: And this day that Gentleman again solicited the votes and interest of his friends.

The House of Commons, which was very full yesterday, continued sitting very late, and met again this day.

We hear that the debates in a great house last night were carried on with the greatest warmth ever known in that respectable society.

It was this morning positively asserted, that the freeholders of a certain county, have resolved on presenting petitions to each branch of the legislature next week, respecting the member of their choice, and also what they apprehend to be their own right.

Many persons are of the opinion, that a petition will not be received by one branch of the Legislature.

This morning there was a great resort of respectable Gentlemen at the apartment of John Wilkes, Esq; in the King's Bench prison.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 14, 1769.

"The Parliament will be prorogued in a few weeks. The American petitions have all been thrown aside, nor will any thing be done towards redressing our grievances, till next year. The present Ministry is now more unpopular than ever. Wilkes's friends increase daily; some of the richest, and most reputable Gentlemen in the kingdom, have openly espoused his cause: No reasons have as yet been assigned by the Parliament, for his being expelled the House after the first time: They plead, in general, that he is a man of bad principles, and worse morals. Dr. Warburton, the learned Bishop of Gloucester, is now one of the minority. He preached a sermon at the Chapel-Royal a few weeks ago, which gave great offence to his Majesty. It was aimed directly at the Ministers, whom he accused of being the authors of all the sedition and tumult in the kingdom. Some say that the — rose up, to go out; but was prevented by the —, who sat by him. The papers will tell you of his being repeatedly insulted by the mob, at the Play-House, &c. Lord Bute is still in Italy, where he has received many civilities from the holy family. His name is scarcely ever mentioned in London. New favourites have now become the objects of the rage of the populace."

The resolutions of the Philadelphia merchants have alarmed the Ministry greatly. They wish the late acts were repealed, and yet are ashamed to repeal them, as it will call their prudence and authority in question. It gives great pleasure to the friends of America, to hear that manufactures are encouraged among you: These will make you rich; these will make you free; these will make you happy, in spite of all Great-Britain can do.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Extract of a letter from London, April 5, 1769.

"I returned from France a few days ago; my tour, tho' short, was agreeable. Mr. Dickinson's Letters are now translated into French. The translator is a man of the first rank for virtue and learning in Paris. In the preface to the translation, he has bestowed a number of high encomiums upon Mr. Dickinson, and says, that, in his opinion, "the Roman orator was less eloquent than the Pennsylvania Farmer." They sell very rapidly in France. I received a letter a day or two ago from the Gentleman who translated them, in which he tells me, that, "was he as young as I am, he would accompany me to America, in order to pay his homage in person to Dickinson, Otis, and all the other illustrious advocates for American liberty. Who can fail of being charmed with such sentiments in a Frenchman? Here (to borrow an allusion from the Farmer's letters) we behold the fire of liberty still glowing in a country, after the altar, upon which it was kindled, is burnt to the ground."

Extract of a letter from London, April 8.

"Great dissatisfaction prevails in this kingdom, on account of Wilkes's expulsion, and the restraints on the American trade. If your merchants and house-keepers generally unite with the other colonies, in not importing more goods, depend on it, you will be soon emancipated from the Parliamentary yoke, and no future Minister will venture to tax America again."

"Lord Hillsborough begins to squeak; he has lately declared, that he resolves, and the address to the King, were much against his judgment; that they were forced on him by his Bedford friends; and he has told the King, he cannot serve him effectually in his department, whilst others direct its operations."

"It is the general sentiment of the ablest connoisseurs, that the discontent and ill-temper, which reign in England, joined with the steady conduct of the Americans, will produce a change in the administration, and that at least the Bedford part of it will give way, when the Rockingham friends will supply their places, which would be a happy circumstance both for Great-Britain and her colonies."

The French East-India Company, which lately failed, it is said owe 600,000l. to England, besides a large sum to Lord Clive.

Extract of a letter from London, April 16.

"This city is in a violent ferment. Colonel Luttrell has taken his seat for the county of Middlesex, though Mr. Wilkes had a majority of 847 votes. The division of the House runs thus. Pensioners and placemen every man (no doubt)

For Luttrell,	199
Against him,	145

Majority,	54
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"How this will end nobody knows, but the freeholders of Middlesex threaten to take possession of the House of Commons, and declare that they will not pay the land tax."

WILLIAMSBURG, June 29.

Extracts of a letter from a Merchant in London, who within these few years resided in Virginia and was much esteemed thro' a large Circle of Acquaintance he had the Pleasure to form in this Colony, and since his Return to London hath taken every Opportunity of shewing his Regard for the Virginians; so that it is hoped the Public will receive no unfavourable Impressions from the Extracts of a certain Letter lately published, which seem evidently calculated to torture a late Address to his Majesty against Riots, &c. in England to the prejudice of this particular Gentleman and a few other American Merchants.

London, April 29, 1769.

"I have often the pleasure of D—r L—, Company at my House and shall deliver your Message the first Time I see him. I have sent you with the News Papers a Couple of late Publications in Politics which are thought to be good. We have nothing going forward here but Disputes between Wilkes and the House of Commons, which are carried on both Sides to very great Length, and I fear are of dangerous Tendency. There is great Reason to think there will certainly be a Repeal of the late ridiculous Acts relative to America next Session; the Ministry I believe would be glad to get rid of them, but want a Pretext for so doing. I was up with G—r P— last Week, when he made a Motion in the House for a Repeal, was seconded by Mr. T—k, but, after seven Hours Debate, the Matter was postponed by a previous Question. I hope there will be a general Meeting of the North-American Merchants soon to form a Petition to Parliament for a Repeal; I think it shameful there has not been one already and am at a Loss to give a Reason why there has not."

Capt. Cuzzins is arrived in Hampton road, in 7 weeks from London, by whom we have papers to the first of May; but our paper being prepared for the press before we received them, we have only room for the following articles.

LONDON, April 18.

Yesterday morning the freeholders of Middlesex met at the Mile-End Assembly-Room, according to the Advertisement for that purpose. The room was as full as it could be crowded, and is computed to hold about 2500. All the avenues to the house were thronged, and above 5000 people were assembled in the road before it. At twelve, John Sawbridge, Esq; member for Hith, in Kent, was called to the chair, and declared the intention of the meeting. James Townsend, Esq; member for Westlough, in Cornwall, in a very elegant and animated speech, deplored the necessity of seeking out some new remedy for a new grievance: A grievance, which, till this period, no King, no Minister, no Enemy, no Power on earth, had ever laid upon this kingdom, since it received the name of England.

With the greatest force, and conviction from law, history, and the natural rights of mankind, he asserted the privilege of representation to the people. He declared himself ready to run every risk, and to undergo every suffering to preserve this invaluable blessing to his countrymen, and that he would never tamely submit to offer up his liberty at the shrine of any Minister, or earthly Potentate or Power. He concluded with a wish, that some freeholders would propose a plan that might serve to confirm to us the rights (if there are any) that still remain unviolated, and to recover those which have been violently and unjustly wrested from us, especially that important leading right, on which all others depend—the right of election.

The Rev. Mr. Horne then made a motion, That a Committee of Grievances and Apprehensions be appointed to take the same into consideration, particularly the present alarming attack made on the right of election, and, at the next general meeting, to propose the proper constitutional measures to be taken for redress.

The thanks of the county were then unanimously ordered to be returned to the Sheriffs of this county, for having acted according to law, and discharged their duty with honour and firmness.

Thanks were likewise returned separately to Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Horne, for their able, active, and spirited conduct.

The meeting was then adjourned.

As some felons were lately carrying to execution, they were bawling out Wilkes and Liberty. A gentleman passing by, asked them, what they had to do with Wilkes, when they were to be hanged in half an hour. "Ah, Sir," said they, "We wish he were our Representative."

The favourite toast, yesterday afternoon, at Mile-End, was, "The Middlesex Committee."

A gentleman, well versed in the changes of the weather, says, that, in all probability, the ensuing will be a very hot summer, and that great numbers will be carried off.

We hear that no sooner had Col. Luttrell come out of the House of Commons, on Friday, than the people in the lobby, who were very numerous, hissed him as he passed; however, he walked on boldly, but, when he arrived to the part of the stairs, where the footmen and chairmen usually attend, they hissed, groaned, and pressed upon him in such a way, that he thought it most prudent to go across the Court of Requests, and take refuge in Skegg's tavern, to which place the people followed him, and continued their clamour for some time after he was gone in.

April 19. Yesterday expired the first part of the imprisonment of Mr. Wilkes, being ten months for republishing the North Briton, No. 45; he has one year more to remain in confinement.

April 22. Thursday afternoon John Wilkes, Esq; was brought by a habeas corpus from the King's Bench Prison to Lord Chief Justice Mansfield's Chambers in Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, in order to discharge his bail for reprinting the North Briton, No. 45, on his first sentence, the penalty inflicted having been already paid. This gave rise to a report that Mr. Wilkes had obtained his pardon, or a remitter of his sentence, which proves to be a mistake, for he was afterwards reconducted to the King's Bench Prison, in consequence of his second sentence for publishing the Essay on Woman; so that he still has twelve months confinement, and another fine of 500l. to pay.

When Mr. Wilkes was returning from Serjeant's Inn on Thursday, the people took off the horses from the coach, and began dragging it themselves for some distance, till at last one of them perceived Mr. Wilkes was not within it, having got out whilst they were unharnessing the horses without their seeing him. Upon this, the people ran into all the houses thereabouts, and stopped all the coaches going along the Strand, in order to find out their idol, whom they housed at last in the Crown and Anchor tavern. From thence a stratagem was obliged to be used to bring Mr. Wilkes off. One coach was brought to the back door, while another was waiting at the fore-door. The Tipstaves went to the coach at the back door, while Mr. Wilkes got safe into the other coach, and when it was said Mr. Wilkes was going off in that, none of the mob, who had taken their place at the back door, would believe it, thinking it was a scheme to get them away; so that Mr. Wilkes got back to the King's Bench without any other consequences than producing great surprize through the Strand, and giving occasion to many wagers being won and lost upon the question of his being seen out of the King's Bench that day.

When Mr. Wilkes was at Serjeant's Inn, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, who was in his chambers, sent a compliment to desire his company, to drink a dish of coffee, being too lame to wait upon him, but the Marshal would not give permission.

April 27. It is said, that a certain Gentleman, who has lately suffered a considerable loss by play, last week sold a fine house and gardens for 4500l. to the very person to whom he gave 15,000l. for them about seven years ago, and which have cost him a considerable yearly sum ever since, in making improvements.

It is said, that a Lady of great consequence lost the sum of 25,000l. a few nights ago, at the game of hazard.

April 28. A certain Baronet, it is said, intends accompanying the freeholders of Middlesex with 500 of his friends, when they go up with their remonstrances.

May 1. We hear that the grievances, set forth in a certain petition, to be presented on Wednesday, amount in number to eighteen. The first grievance set forth, is on the subject of General Warrants.

AMINTOR, and several new advertisements omitted this week, shall be in our next.

IN Compliance with the Act of the
General Assembly we the Subscribers this day repaired to the Public Treasury and, having examin'd the Treasurer's Accounts and Vouchers of the different Receipts and Payments since the last Settlement, find them all fairly and justly stated. It appears that there has been received of the several Taxes appropriated for the Redemption of Treasury Notes the Sum of fifteen thousand five hundred seventy eight Pounds five Shillings and eleven Pence including the balance of two thousand two hundred thirty nine Pounds eleven Shillings and three Pence formerly reported to remain in the Hands of the Treasurer; of which we have burnt and destroy'd ten thousand eight hundred and ninety Pounds ten Shillings and three Pence, so that there now remains in the Treasurer's Hands after deducting his Commissions, in Gold, Silver and Paper a Balance of four thousand six hundred and three Pounds thirteen Shillings and eleven Pence to be exchanged for old Treasury Notes and accounted for at a future Day. Upon examining the public Account, we find due to the Treasurer a Balance of one thousand three hundred and twenty nine Pounds five Shillings and eight Pence. Given under our Hands this 28th June 1769. LEWIS BURWELL, G. WYTHE, JOHN BLAIR, jun. BEN: WALLER.

Just Published,
And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,
THE
Farmer's and Monitor's
LETTERS.
Price Two Shillings and Six Pence.

JUNE 28, 1769.
To be SOLD, on the second Monday
in next month (being James City
court day) at the court-house,
Three valuable Negro
SLAVES.
For ready cash, taken in execution by
JOHN NORWELL, D. S. James City.

FOR READY MONEY,
Will be SOLD, on Wednesday the
5th of July, at the subscriber's
plantation, on York river,

THE stocks of cattle, sheep,
and hogs; a bay mare; several plows and
harrows, a cart and wheels, a grindstone
hung on an iron axletree, and several other things.
There will also be hired several Negroes till the
first of January next, on bond, with approved
security.
JOHN FERGUSSON.

JUNE 16, 1769.

Mr. RIND,
AS our most valuable possessions
depend for support upon the due and just
administration of the law, so it is that the execu-
tion of the same should be committed to the hands
of none but those whose sagacity and principles
might and may be depended upon, and as finding
(particularly at this juncture) that the dispensation
of the same is given and intrusted in the hands of
one, who, either from his unaccountable ignorance,
or the spirit of ambition, will commit such errors
and mistakes as that the innocent may be made to
suffer, and the guilty let go clear; therefore, to
prevent those evils and mischiefs for the future, I
shall be much obliged if you will give this writing
a place in your next paper.

To the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de
BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant and
Governor General of the colony and dominion of
Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same, and to
the rest of the Judges of his Majesty's Honour-
able Council.

The Humble PETITION of Matthew Marable.
May it please your EXCELLENCY,

YOUR petitioner from principles of humanity
and justice, from his great desire of prefer-
ring the peace, happiness, life, liberty, and prop-
erty of every individual, and to the end that the
same may be effected to the satisfaction of all, begs
leave to remonstrate, complain, and set forth, that
whereas one David Christopher, a magistrate of the
county of Mecklenburg, highly derogating from
the office he presides in, did, on the day of
in the year of our Lord Christ, One thou-
sand seven hundred and sixty-seven, in the night of
the said day, go to a store and ordinary of your
petitioner's, in the county aforesaid, and there,
without precept or officer, and with (as he ex-
pressed) the authority within his breast, compel,
force, and oblige a parcel of ignorant men, forcibly
to break and enter your petitioner's doors, and
houses, notwithstanding one Robert Williams, a
storekeeper for your petitioner, peaceably offered
him access, and every liberty that could be expected,
which offers he refused, and would go on in acts
of the greatest violence; that after proceeding in
this unjust and abrupt manner, to carry his au-
thority into lengths beyond the bounds of his of-
fice, and to distinguish himself of a power higher
than yet ever was intended for one man to
have over another, he ordered the men aforesaid,
to seize, tie, and carry the said Williams to pris-
on; that Williams (knowing he had done nothing
deserving such treatment, and being a person of spi-
rit) put himself upon his defence, whereupon, and
by the repeated commands of the said Christopher,
the men seized him; Williams being very strong,
though after he was much beaten, and his cloaths
all torn from off his back, did find means to make
his escape, run into the woods, and there was ob-
liged to stay until it was Mr. Christopher's pleasure
to give him possession of the house, then under his
command; that as soon as this heroic conquest
was acquired, and the Gentleman in possession of
both store and ordinary, with doors all split, and
broke down, and a large quantity of goods exposed
to every point of danger, he swore by his God that
an ordinary was the property of every man, that
he was then in one, and that there he would do
as he pleased; that during the course of this unpa-
ralleled and matchless procedure, your petitioner
sustained damage to the loss of many articles of
goods; that the said Williams, to redress himself
in the injury, did bring, and prosecute a suit against
the said Christopher, and therein recovered conside-
rable damages; that upon the trial every thing here
alleged was plainly proved; that this piece of match-
less behaviour did not proceed (in the opinion of
your petitioner) altogether from the weakness and
ignorance of the creature, but rather from the de-
testable spirit of ambition, for that upon the said
trial it was proved that the said Mr. Christopher
(being much against your petitioner's election) in
private conversation with one whom he looked upon
as a confidant, did say he was determined to break
up your petitioner's store in Mecklenburg, because
he believed by so doing, it would prevent his being
elected.

Your petitioner further alleges, that on Thurs-
day the 15th of last month, whilst he was down
the country, and not returned from the Assembly,
some wicked and ill disposed person or other, did,
in the night of the said day, shoot a bullet through
the knee of one of his most valuable Negro fel-
lows; that after the mischief was done, his store-

keepers and overseers found out evidence sufficient
(in the mind of every impartial and unprejudiced
judge) to fix the crime upon one William Bucking-
ham, whom they took up, and foolishly carried be-
fore this wife and authorized magistrate; that the
said Christopher, notwithstanding having it proved
by the oaths of two creditable witnesses, to
have heard on the evening of the said day on which
the fellow was shot, the said Buckingham swear the
life of your petitioner's overseer or Negroes, should
they whip his horse for getting in a wheat patch;
that near about dark the said Buckingham's horse
came home, to the appearance of those evidences,
not whipped, nor hurt; that Buckingham swore his
horse was whipped, for that he could feel the ef-
fects between the skin and the flesh; that he would
immediately go over to your petitioner's plantation;
and take the revenge which he had before threaten-
ed; that to prevent the mischief, they immediately
seized him, and after some to do, did prevail on
his putting away a gun, which he had then in his
hand; that when the matter was thus far settled,
and the said evidences regarded, Buckingham pri-
vately took the gun, and got clear, before he could
be further prevented; that about an hour or two
after dark Buckingham returned, and swore by his
God he had shot the most valuable buck he ever
shot in his life, that he was sure he had blooded,
and that in the morning he intended to endeavour to
catch it; that when the morning came he was never
heard to say any thing about his deer, neither did
he attempt to go after it; two other evidences
swore, that at the time Buckingham confessed he
shot a buck, the Negro received his injury; that
in the morning, upon searching the ways, a man's
track, matching Buckingham's shoe, was found go-
ing and returning from place to place; and that
whoever it was, he quartered himself behind the
body of a large tree, about twenty yards distance
from the quarter door; and that the Negro was
shot as he was holding light for another Negro
counting his chickens; two other evidences (to wit)
your petitioner's storekeepers, swore that Bucking-
ham the evening on which the fellow was shot, was
at the store which they kept; that when he was
going away, he asked for a small piece of linen to
make a bullet patch; that they cut him a piece,
and shaped it in a very particular manner; that in
their presence he charged his gun with the patch
aforesaid, and that in the morning they found the
same at the spot where the unhappy Negro inno-
cently received his fate. The doctor who was sent
for, also informed this sagacious and impartial
judge, that the wound was dangerous, and of his life
he much despaired; notwithstanding all these things
being proved, and that the scoundrel Buckingham
had been run away from his wife and children many
years, that he was then under the act of vagrancy
to the greatest degree, that he was often pronoun-
cing a desire of bloodshed, by urging he should never
think himself a man, until he had killed a person;
that his dealings were with the devil, that he was
(as the saying is) powder proof, and that by the
virtue which he always carried about him, no man
could make a bullet hurt him. I say notwithstanding
all these things were plainly proved, yet was it
the wise opinion of the said Mr. Christopher, to
release, discharge, and set at liberty this dangerous
and rebellious rascal, whom I have since followed,
taken up, and have now confined in Chesterfield
prison; and what yet adds further to the loudness
of his judgment, he was heard to say, at the time
of his being in judgment, that notwithstanding he
should, and did release Buckingham, he verily did
believe he did the mischief he was accused of.

Whilst, my hands, my Lord, are employed in
a work I must think laudable and commendable,
pardon me for informing you something about the
life and common conversation of this his Majesty's
representative, David Christopher.

Drunkenness is his open and daily practice;
gaming of every kind, with any, or at any time,
will he deny, even at the common ordinaries, sit-
ting upon his breech in the ashes, from Saturday
evening until the rising of the sun on the Sabbath
morning, playing at the same time the blackguard
game called huffel cap, with five corns, with his
nose bent down within six inches to a parcel of
chunks, to give him light, and whilst engaged in
those ungenteel practices, his conversation is filled
with filth and the highest corruption. Now, to con-
clude, may it please your Excellency, if it is your
pleasure to be further satisfied on the occasion, and
to save expence, you will allow depositions as evi-
dence, let me know your pleasure, and depositions
to prove every charge shall be sent you in a rea-
sonable time.

MATTHEW MARABLE.

HOBB'S HOLE, June 20, 1769.

Just imported in the Russia Merchant,
Capt. Carnaby, and to be sold cheap
(especially for ready money.)

ALARGE assortment of capital
DRUGS and MEDICINES, viz. Best India and
Turkey rhubarb, ipecacuanha, jalap, sassa-parilla,
China, valerian and gentian roots, autumnony, quick-
silver, best Peruvian bark, aloes, balsams of Peru,
Tolu, and capivi, Spanish flies, castor, camphire,
&c. &c. &c. by J. BROCKENBROUGH.

to be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, on the second Thursday in August next, it being court day,

ATRACT of LAND, lying on both sides of the great road, about one mile and a half below Dr. Giles Alligree's, containing 400 acres. The said land is sold agreeable to a contract made for that purpose, between William Howard of the one part, and the subscribers of the other part.

SAMPSON & GEORGE MATTHEWS.

To be SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the Honourable the GENERAL COURT, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for ready money, at Richmond court-house, on Monday the 7th day of August next, being court day,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, situate near the cliffs, in the parish of Lunenburg, Richmond county, late the property of Messrs. SYDENHAM and HODGSON, merchants in London. LE ROY GRIFFIN, S. R. C.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, pursuant to the will of DAVID CALDWELL, deceased, in Charlotte county, on Saturday the first day of July next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of three hundred acres of LAND in the said county, on a very public road, where George Patillo formerly kept an ordinary; it is good tobacco land, a good place for a public house, and is attended with equal convenience with any lands in that part of the country. A considerable length of credit will be allowed, as may be agreed on the day of sale.

PAUL CARRINGTON, } Exrs.
ROBERT CALDWELL, }

TO BE SOLD,

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES of LAND, in James City county, known by the name of HOG-NECK, whereon the warehouses formerly stood. It is as fine a place as any in the colony for fish and fowl, and a noted place for a West-India trade, for not less than two or three New-England, or other vessels, load there every winter. It has a fine steep landing, and the warehouse, at a very small expence, may be converted into a very good store. I have also in Petersburg, a HALF LOT, which I will sell. Mr. Pride will be kind enough to shew the lot to any person that inclines to purchase; and the terms may be known for both, by applying to the subscriber, in Charles City county.

EDWARD COCKE.

NEVIS, May 21, 1769.

WHEREAS Joseph Batterton, a free Negro man, of the island of Nevis, did embark on board the sloop Sally, commanded by John Carpenter, on the 30th of August 1768, bound to Maryland, with a cargo on board the said sloop Sally, consisting of 13 hhds. of rum, and 18 barrels of limes and oranges, bound as aforesaid. And whereas the said John Carpenter hath since made two voyages to this island of Nevis, since the said Joseph Batterton embarked on board the said sloop Sally, commanded by John Carpenter, and has brought no news or account of the said Joseph Batterton, to any of his parents, or any other person whatsoever. This is to give notice, that Elizabeth Batterton, mother to the said Joseph Batterton, will give, or cause to be given, unto any person or persons whatsoever, as a reward, the sum of TWENTY POUNDS sterling money of Great-Britain, that will give information where the said Joseph Batterton may be found; where he may be heard of; if the said John Carpenter did not make away with the said Joseph Batterton; if he sold his said cargo; and to whom; and if he the said Joseph Batterton did sell his cargo, what time he set out to proceed on his voyage to Nevis; what was the name of the sloop he set out in; and what the captain's name was that commanded the sloop; and the said Elizabeth Batterton also says, that she will pay all necessary charges that may arise, by paying carriage of letters, in order to get them on board of any vessel; and I do further promise to pay any captain of any vessel that will bring me a letter, or any tidings of my said son Joseph Batterton; as witness my hand,

ELIZABETH BATTERTON.

I M P O R T E D
In the TRUE BRITON,
Captain ATKINSON,
From L I V E R P O O L,
In OCTOBER last,

A CASK of iron ware, marked IMO in a piece, consisting of HOES and AXES, which, through mistake, has been landed and delivered to some other person. Whoever has it in possession, or can give any intelligence about it, will much oblige
Their humble servant,
JOHN MAYO.

W A N T E D,

A YOUNG man to collect about three months. Any person who understands keeping accounts, and can come well recommended, may depend on being employed by the subscriber, in Richmond town, who will give very good wages for such a one.

WILLIAM WILLS.

W A N T E D,

A MAN who understands the management of a FULLING MILL. Such a person, well recommended, will meet with encouragement by applying to John Mayo, in Cumberland.

JUNE 1, 1769.

One Hundred and Five Pounds
Reward.

ON the night of the 29th ultimo, our brother, John Knox, was most barbarously murdered, near the door of his dwelling-house, in Stafford, by a person or persons unknown. We hereby offer a reward of fifty pounds to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure the offender, or offenders, so that he or they may be convicted of the same. And whereas there were two of our said brother's slaves outlying, at, and some time before his death, which were outlawed; and if apprehended, would have been tried for felony, we, with some reason, suspect they are principally concerned in the horrid murder, particularly a fellow named PHILL: We therefore offer a reward of fifty pounds to any person or persons, who shall take up, and secure him in gaol, so that he may be brought to trial; and we offer a reward of five pounds for apprehending the wench WINNY, and securing her also. The above-named PHILL, or PHILIP, is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and very well made, his face is broad and full, has a scar in his forehead, several other scars on his head, and has lost four of his upper fore teeth. The other a wench named WINNY, of much the same age, her size smaller than the other, but very strong and likely. They both went off together, and have been several times taken up, first at Snigger's Gap, in Frederick, and afterwards in Loudoun county, but being very cunning and artful, they have always contrived to make their escape. They have endeavoured to pass for free Negroes, and have shewn some forged indentures, and certificates thereon of their freedom, the fellow passing by the name of Daniel Watts, and the woman by that of Mimy Howard. They have such variety of cloaths that their dress cannot be described. We further offer the first mentioned reward of fifty pounds to the person or persons who shall apprehend the Negro fellow, if he is convicted of the murder. Witness our hands,

ROBERT KNOX,
WILLIAM KNOX.

BEING possessed of an over proportion of lands, with slaves, and in want of money to prosecute my trade with more credit and reputation than at present I am capable of doing I therefore propose selling the following tracts, viz. in Mecklenburg county one of 490, and another of 375 acres, both high ground, excellent soil for tobacco, and improved sufficient for five hands each. In Charlotte county one of 800, a second of 655, and a third of 400 acres; the first chiefly high ground, with a large plantation, and a sufficient number of convenient houses, in good order for seven or eight hands, and in quality equal to the Finny woodland, so universally remarkable for tobacco; the second upon the river Roanoke, both high and low grounds, each kind exceeding fine, and improved with fresh cleared ground, under good fences, sufficient for six hands; barns, &c. new and in good order, sufficient for the same number of hands also; and the third upon a large creek, which affords low grounds about one quarter of the tract, the other three quarters high lands, and both in general very fine, has no improvements, except a small house and plantation newly made.

Any person inclinable to purchase all, or either of the aforesaid lands, may be shewn the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, upon Finny Wood, in Charlotte county.

MATTHEW MABRALE.

To be SOLD by the subscriber in York county,

TWO hundred and sixty-two acres of LAND, extremely well wooded with oak, hickory, chestnut and gum, fit for framing, through which runs a swamp very rich, which contains a great quantity of ash and gum, and may be made a fine meadow of. The said land is within three miles of York town. For terms apply to the subscriber near York town.

LAWRENCE SMITH, sen.

T O B E S O L D,

TWO Tracts of LAND, lately belonging to Col. JOHN FRY; one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of Hard-ware river, a branch of James river, in the county of Albemarle; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of Willis's river, in the county of Buckingham. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels; but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents, or in separate parcels, according to the first surveys.

HENRY FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
JOHN NICHOLAS.

THE Rev. WILLIAM DUNLAP, of Stratton Major parish, King and Queen county, Virginia, having engaged a tutor for his own sons, properly qualified to teach the learned languages, as well as writing and arithmetick, would have no objection to take in two or three boys on board and educate with them:—Mr. Dunlap is possessed of a library of several thousand volumes, in most arts and sciences, which shall be free to the inspection of such youth as may be under his care.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 29, 1769.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raising Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers, or any six of them, towards building a new church in the town of Fredericksburg, and in the purchase of an organ for the said church.

1 Prize of	£. 500	is	500
2	250	each	500
4	100	-	400
8	50	-	400
8	25	-	200
10	10	-	100
180	5	-	900

213 Prizes. - - - - - 3000
2787 Blanks.

3000 Tickets, at 20s. each, - - 3000

£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - 450

The Gentlemen who received tickets to dispose of, having failed to advise the managers when the tickets are sold, they are obliged to postpone the drawing till the Fredericksburg fair in October next, when it will certainly be drawn, the managers having now obliged themselves to take tickets that shall then be unsold on their own account. And as their risque may be great, by taking so large a number of tickets as may be then on hand, it is thought best to promote the sale of them during the drawing, by making the following alterations in the scheme, to wit:—One of the prizes for 250 l. is to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whose number shall be drawn the one thousand—the other 250 l. to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whose number shall be drawn the two thousand—and the 500 l. to belong to the proprietor of the ticket whose number shall be drawn.

It is evident, that this alteration cannot alter the chance of any of the adventurers; but to avoid all possible objections from any who have become adventurers upon the faith of the present scheme, it is intended that any such who shall disapprove of the alteration, may be at liberty to return their tickets to the person they had them of, at any time before the first day of September next.

The managers hope, that the Gentlemen who have been kind enough to take tickets to dispose of, will please to account for them by the first day of September next, at the latest; and those who had tickets on credit, are requested to pay for them by that time, as the numbers and prizes are to be then rolled up and prepared for drawing.

The managers are, as formerly; they have given bond for the due discharge of their duty, and are to act upon oath; the money is to be deposited with a treasurer on the day of drawing, and any fortunate adventurer may then have his money upon producing his ticket to such treasurer, who will attend to pay off the prizes.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3/6 the First Week, and 2/6 each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.